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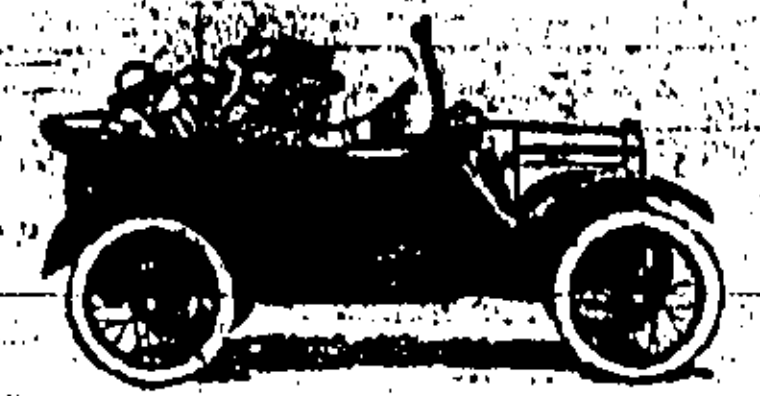
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China Mail

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH

PREPARE FOR ARMAMENTS DEBATE.

ALL NATIONS MUST PARTICIPATE.

(Reuter's Service.)

GENEVE, September 4.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, at the conclusion of his speech before the assembly of the League of Nations, said the way must be prepared for the conference on armaments, as without preparations the conference would be a failure.

All nations, he said, must participate in that conference. The League Conference had helped towards this end. Britain adhered to the Covenant of the League and did not desire to weaken it.

Certain articles of the Covenant could be embodied in the Charter of Peace (Cheers). The matter should be referred to a committee before the Assembly, separated, while the members worked to enlighten public opinion in their own countries.

M. Camerlynck translated the whole speech into French.

Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot shook hands warmly before leaving the Assembly, which adjourned until this afternoon.

AFTERNOON DEBATE.

When the debate was resumed in the afternoon, the Polish delegate, M. Krzysinski, strongly favoured arbitration. He advocated disarmament, but said security must come first.

Mr. Chertlon, the Australian delegate, who was warmly cheered, urged the convocation of a conference on disarmament without delay. Disarmament, he said, was the only sound foundation for the League.

Mr. Van Karnebeek, the Dutch representative, explaining why Holland had not subscribed to the "Guarantee Pact," said the strict application of the Covenant of the League, in his view, was sufficient to assure the peace of the world, provided all disputes were submitted to the ruling of The Hague Court.

EARLY PROCEEDINGS.

The Salle Reformation was packed long before the Assembly met. The delegations slowly dribbled in. Lord Parmoor, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Swanwick all took their places. Only Mr. MacDonald's seat was empty. Presently Mr. MacDonald, wearing a lounge suit, unostentatiously and unnoticed, appeared in the hall, having already had a great reception outside. Although working until a late hour, Mr. MacDonald was early as giving the final touches to what is expected to be a historic speech. He had previously privately conferred with all the Dominion representatives and explained fully the main lines to be followed.

OPENING OF DEBATE.

Mr. MacDonald opened the debate for a reduction in armaments with a speech which lasted one hour.

Mr. MacDonald was ovated for five minutes. Then there was complete silence when he rose to speak. His speech was frequently punctuated with applause, especially when he said: "We are here to lay the foundation of peace." He declared that his presence was a pledge that Britain intended to use every means in its power to widen and increase the influence of the League.

He would do his utmost to lay the foundations of peace. (Loud applause.) He emphasised that all the delegations, of which he was the chief, had determined to put all their ideas in a common pool. Britain had not subscribed to the pact of mutual assistance, not because she was indifferent to public security, but because she felt they had not yet properly prepared the soil. Britain wished to carry out every letter of her obligation, but would not sign an indefinite proposal which, if she tried to carry out, public opinion would probably make impossible. But the last word had not been said in the past. We must have the whole world with us.

He declared they could not afford to allow Germany to remain outside the League. The London Conference had created a new relation, and should bring Germany into the Assembly. (Cheers.) The matter should be taken up by this Assembly.

Russia had believed in revolution, therefore did not favour the League, but Russia had changed and the Anglo-Russian Agreement was paving a way for Russia entering the League.

Dealing with the question of security, Mr. MacDonald pointed out the difficulty of establishing who was the aggressor and dwelt on the system of arbitration. If we were unable to elaborate a proper system of arbitration, then we must return to military pacts.

Mr. MacDonald said the pact should clearly define the nature of the obligation of each state and also when arbitration would operate. He emphasised that the optional arbitration clause should be thoroughly examined before Britain and the Dominions could adhere to it. (Cheers.)

Arbitration was directed at the problem of armaments. He pointed out that as regards naval armaments, Britain had fulfilled the Washington Agreement as she fulfilled all agreements.

HOME CRICKET.

HASTINGS CARNIVAL CONTINUED.

GAME IN EVEN STATE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 4.
At Hastings, play was continued between the South of England and the South Africans in dull weather and on a wet wicket.

The South declared at 312 for 0 wickets. Nourse secured 3 wickets for 55 and Pegler 3 for 60.

The South Africans replied with 200 to which Ward contributed 68 and Nourse 60. Woolley took 4 wickets for 66 and R. Bell 4 for 24.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

REVOLT AGAINST COMMUNISM.

"BULWARKS AGAINST DESPOTISM."

ADDRESSES BY FOREIGN DELEGATES.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 4.
The anti-Communist revolt of Labour as exemplified in the speeches and resolutions at the Trade Union Congress is further illustrated by the decision of the Executive of the Labour Party, meeting at Hull, that members of the Communist Party may be accepted as delegates to the Conference, but cannot be endorsed as Labour Candidates.

Mr. Pollitt, a bolshewik, and one of the Communists affected by the decision, when interviewed, said it would compel many Trade Unions to consider their relationship with the Labour Party, but he was confident the Labour Conference would reject the decision.

VIEWS OF FOREIGN DELEGATES.

The foreign delegates addressed the Trade Union Congress to-day. Mr. Brady, of the American Federation of Labour, said they believed in international kinship because Trade Unions were the only substantial bulwarks against despotism like Kaiserism and Bolshevism; but it was impossible for the American Federation to participate in an international federation of Trade Unions, which, by the vote of a few individuals, could commit them to a policy completely at variance with their ideas.

Mr. McClelland, of Canada, said the workers of Canada were troubled at the question of immigration. The gates of Canada were opened wide. Last year 133,000 entered but 183,000 left Canada to find a living in the United States.

Mr. Tomskey, Chairman of the All Russian Council of Trade Unions, said the Labour Movement was worldwide, realising the necessity of greater concentration and centralisation to meet the growing internationalisation of capital.

Vanquished in the Great War, in which the workers of the world were the victors, there were small groups of profiteers in each country. The iron hand of world capitalism was now seizing the German proletariat by the throat.

The Dawes plan, he said, was on'y a new scheme of exploitation, which could only result in increased trade competition.

He concluded by saying that the Russian workers desired to co-operate in the fight against the common enemy.

CONCENTRATION OF LABOUR.

The Congress agreed to empower the General Council, through the International Federation of Trades Unions, to take all possible steps to bring together the different elements in the Labour Movement in Europe in an effort to establish solidarity, making for world peace. The President said communications had been received from France, Italy and Germany, showing that Continental Nations were looking for the lead from Britain, where unity was most firmly established. Therefore, it seemed incumbent on the British movement to take steps to consummate the desire and thus fulfil its great destiny.

ST. LEGER.

PROBABLES FOR WEDNESDAY'S RACE.

POLYPHONTES NOW FAVOURITE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 4.
The following are the probable starters for the St. Leger, run next Wednesday at Doncaster, with jockeys in some cases:-

Bright Knight	Frank Bullock
Burslem	Beary
Cape Horn	Archibald
Hurstwood	Victor Smyth
Irismond	Allemand
Leonardo	Pryor
Obbliterate	Childs
Parmenio	Elliot
Polyphontes	McLachlan
Reggio	H. Bessley
St. Germans	Line
Salmon Trout	Carlsake
Sanfivino	Weston
Sant'Orb	Donoghue
Shamblies	Jellis
Stratcliffe	O'Neill
Transvaal II	Ferre
Watford	A. Smythe
Great Barrier	
Spalpeen	
Zodiac	

The Betting.

5-2 agst.	Polyphontes.
6-1 agst.	Salmon Trout.
9-1 agst.	Hurstwood (taken and offered).
10-1 agst.	Sanfivino (offered).
10-1 agst.	Stratcliffe (offered).
100-7 agst.	St. Germans (taken and offered).
100-7 agst.	Irismond.
100-6 agst.	Cape Horn.
100-6 agst.	Transvaal.
20-1 agst.	Bright Knight (offered).

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS.

WELCOMED IN LONDON.

"EQUALLY OLD TRADITIONS"

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 4.
An enthusiastic welcome was accorded Major Brito Pais and his companions on the Lisbon-Macao flight at a dinner given by the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce in London in honour of the homecoming aviators. The Portuguese Ambassador and others paid tribute to their achievement as equaling the traditions of Portuguese navigators.

Dressing Gowns



Towelling Bath robes in various weights and designs.
\$13.50, \$17.50 to \$25.00.
Silk "Kimono" Shape Gowns in smart styles.
\$25.00, \$27.50 to \$35.00.
"Vivella" Gowns in smart checks, Tartan designs and plain colours.
\$22.50, \$27.50.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT TO SELECT FROM

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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SKETOIDE

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Shirts Complete with 2 Collars from \$8.50

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WATSON'S Effervescent LIVER SALT.

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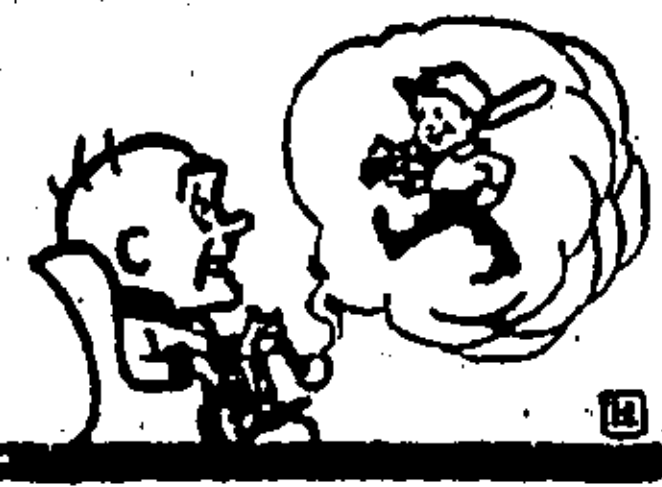
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When Your Eyes Have
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N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong's Only European
Optician.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1924.

DR. SUN BURNS HIS BOATS.

When Dr. Sun Yat-sen next scuttles out of Canton we may be sure that his escape will not be made aboard a British warship. There may have been a time when he was glad to take advantage of our national weakness for aiding illustrious fugitives but that time is gone. Similarly when next he passes through Hongkong Dr. Sun Yat-sen will not, we imagine, again have ten with the Governor; nor will he once more address the University students upon the beauty of British rule as compared with the corruption in China, a contrast which, he has said, first suggested to him the revolution and can thus be taken as the birth of the Republican idea. No, he will do none of these things any more. British warships, British officials, and British rule are all tainted with "frivolousness," the frigh-

fulness of Imperialist England. That is what he says, anyway, in the precious manifesto he has just issued. The British consular authorities, it seems, protested against the barbarity of firing upon a defenceless city under threat of naval intervention. Dr. Sun flies into a pathetic rage. This infamous suggestion from the authors of the Singapore massacre, the Amritsar atrocity, the Irish horrors and a dozen other crimes—what appalling hypocrisy! His Government hotly repudiates the suggestion that it could be guilty of firing upon a defenceless city—repudiates the suggestion so hotly indeed that it quite forgels Dr. Sun himself, not less, once did bombard Canton. Ah! but that was different, of course. Dr. Sun had only been firing at troops; you could hardly blame him—could you?—if civilians were foolish to get killed. And, moreover, whereas the British threat is made as part of a calculated attempt to overthrow the Ku-mintang Government, the only ruling body which refuses to pre-

serve the spirit of the Revolution from utter extinction—whereas Imperialist England, sinister as ever for all its Labour rulers, is once more exploiting a weak and disunited country, Dr. Sun, when he opened fire on a defenceless city was advancing the cause of unity, peace and prosperity—and of Dr. Sun. Well, what would you? Dr. Sun has told us that his government is the only honest government in China, and Dr. Sun is of course an honourable man. Likewise the mercenary chiefs who dominate the city—they are all honourable men, striving to preserve the spirit of the Revolution from utter extinction, that and nothing more. But even if Dr. Sun's government is the only honest government in China, it is after all only a guerilla government surviving solely through the grace of mercenary invaders who barely trouble to conceal their contempt for its nominal head. Therefore, when this guerilla government—or rather the mercenary clique behind it—threatens to open fire on a defenceless city, surely it is the bounden duty of anyone able to raise a restraining hand to use the influence at its command—the only influence which the aggressors will understand. Useless for Dr. Sun, playing his little game of high politics to rejoice that this is abetting rebellion. The proposed bombardment was simply intended to cow the merchants into quietly accepting whatever further burdens the militarists might choose to impose. Obviously it could not really have been designed to suppress a rebellion for the simple reason that there has never been any rebellion to suppress. Therefore, Dr. Sun's manifesto can be dismissed with one word—rubbish. But perhaps we must not be too hard upon him. Dominated by the militarists he is shorn of his former power and his former glory. All the world knows that he is a spent force—all the world except one man, who is of course Dr. Sun himself. And even he must have his doubts.

On Cooks.

Much fun has been poked at the advertisements containing the most tempting description of houses for sale. It has been said that one house-agent refused to part with some property after reading his own write-up of it. However, we have just come across a broadsheet issued by the Board of the British Empire Exhibition. Of Hongkong's Wembley Restaurant it says that one of the chefs was a cook at the Imperial Palace of Peking and that some of his recipes were secrets preserved by the Imperial family and guests of royal blood. When the great difficulty the local sponsors had in getting the restaurant staff recalled, it will be appreciated that a chef of the calibre alleged, would not be likely to go all the way to Wembley. Even if he did possess Imperial connections, he would not be considered a superior to the Cantonese cook, as the Chinese have a saying that the Canton prefecture is the best place in the country for "chow." Of sharks' fins, the broadsheet says that they take three days to prepare and cook. Those who have been to non-official Chinese dinners in Hongkong and enjoyed the impromptu menus will know that an order for sharks' fins can be served in less than an hour.

Betting Systems.

It is surprising what an extraordinary furore there is on English and Australian race-courses for betting on systems. In Hongkong, we believe, the custom exists in a very mild form—generally the following of a certain stable or jockey's mounts for the meeting. If any infallible system had been discovered, we should have heard of it ere this. However, we do not incontinently condemn all systems, merely because we decline to believe in the infallibility of them. We have known many systems that have paid handsomely for a considerable time, but the day inevitably arrives when something crops up to knock the bottom out of the safest schemes. Of course, the chief element against a system, in places where the "machine" is used, is the punter's inability to control the odds; he will receive in the event of his choice catching the judge's eye, one of the simplest winning

systems is attributed to a "follower of the meetings" in England.

His alleged winning system is simplicity itself. He makes a note of all horses which have won, been placed or run really well on the first day of a meeting. Should any of these be pulled out on the second, third, or fourth day of the same meeting he backs the horse or horses concerned. Remarking that this method has shown a consistent profit, he wound up by saying, "I'm sure I don't know why. I only know it does." We are prepared to concede the claim made for this system; but, at the same time, the day is bound to come when the "good thing" will be upset just when least expected. Out here it would also probably pay for a given period, even with the machine to cramp the odds, but if it was a real fool-proof system, it would have been put into practice long ago.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

September 5.—Coronet Theatre; "Humoresque."
September 5.—World Theatre; "A Lady of Quality."
September 5.—Queen's Theatre; "The Storm Daughter."
September 5.—Star Theatre; "To have and to hold."

Friday, Sept. 26.—Promenade Concert at Volunteer Headquarters at 9.15 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
September 6.—Lammet Bros., at Sales Rooms, one 4-cylinder Hupmobile car, noon.
September 8.—Lammet Bros., at No. 23 Godown, Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, 33 cases shellac, 11 a.m.
September 8.—Lammet Bros., at 11 Chatham Road, Kowloon, valuable household furniture, 2.30 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.
September 10.—First ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the H.K. Realty and Trust Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, noon.
September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.

October 3.—Second meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Vaux Road, Central, noon.

October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Vaux Road Central, noon.

OTHER MEETINGS.
September 5.—Extraordinary General Meeting of the H.K. Jockey Club, at Messrs. Jardine Matheson's Board Room, 5.30 p.m.
September 8.—Fourth yearly drawing of Debentures of the Hongkong Club, in the Club House, 11 a.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One Chinese case of diphtheria was reported on Wednesday.

A Reuter's message from Shanghai states that Hongkong lost the interport bowls match by 20-14.

The M. O. H. returns, for the 24 hours ending yesterday, contain one case of enteric (Chinese fever), and two British patients down with para-typhoid.

The master of the "Arafura" from Manila reports that two Chinese deck passengers died on the voyage, one on July 18, and the other on September 1.

Professor Shellshear of Hongkong University reports to the police, that between 11 a.m. on Wednesday and 9 p.m. yesterday, some person stole a camera from the School of Anatomy. It was valued at \$150.

A huge boulder rolled down from the hillside at the back of house No. 141, Queen's Road, East, which was in course of demolition, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Two women coolies were buried alive in the earth which was brought down by the stone.

Whilst repairing an electric light in his stall at Hung Hom, a Chinese licensed hawk named Leung Pin-wu 31 years, suddenly dropped down dead. He is believed to have been electrocuted. The remains were removed to the Kowloon Mortuary yesterday.

SHAMEEN.

CHANCES REMOTE OF
FRESH STRIKE.

"ONCE BITTEN —"

Unless a house to house call is made it will be difficult to ascertain the number of Chinese office and domestic employees dismissed from Shameen since the strike was called. That there have been dismissals, there is no doubt but in some cases it was claimed that termination of employment was not due to the strike, but to other reasons. When the Shameen employees returned after the final settlement it was predicted that some of the Chinese employed on the concession would lose their jobs and that some would not be paid for the full period during which they were absent, but in the interests of all it was deemed advisable to refrain from comment.

Inquiries made in Canton have revealed the fact that some of those now not employed have called at the Guild headquarters, but the labour bosses are now reported as being unwilling to promote another strike because they are not certain that any appreciable percentage of the workers will leave again after their previous experiences. Further, it is felt that the Canton authorities, especially the Bureau of Foreign Affairs under Mr. Foo Ping-sheung, who was mainly responsible in prohibiting the strike leaders prolonging the dispute and in getting the rank and file to return, will not countenance another strike which would have to be kept up by open propaganda, or intimidation which would be tantamount to flouting the police. Hints have also been thrown out that the Shameen strike leaders have got all they could out of the previous dispute and that there is little to be gained by further trouble. This, coupled with the resolute decision of the Shampan residents for a month, has had the effect of causing better counsels to prevail and it is accordingly felt that chances of a repetition are remote.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Joseph Gould & Co. kindly supply the following share quotations ruling on the Shanghai market this morning:

Langkats	16 1/2	Buyers.
Bow	10 1/4	Buyers.
Shanghai Docks	92	Buyers.
New Engineering	6 1/2	Buyers.
Oriental	3 1/4	Buyers.
Shanghai Cottons	47	Buyers.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese man, aged 35 years, was killed by a large stone falling from a house in course of demolition at Shanghai Street yesterday.

A Chinese man has been arrested by the police for being in possession of four revolvers, one dagger and 400 rounds of ammunition at Kan Yu Street at seven o'clock last evening.

A Chinese gate coolie, at the Railway Crossing at Kowloon City Road, was summoned for assault on a motor bus driver on August 30, when the driver was approaching the crossing and defendant shut the gate and would not let him pass. Complainant swore at defendant, who, in reply, threw a stone. Each was bound over in the sum of \$25 to be of good behaviour for six months.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Wong Kan-shing was charged with theft of a gold earring from the person of a Chinese woman at Soy Street. Defendant was charged and caught by a policeman on duty in the vicinity, on an alarm being raised by the complainant. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour and six strokes were imposed.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

By the P. & O. s.s. "Soudan," which arrived from Bombay to-day, Mrs. F. Gooch and Miss Kong Fan Do arrived here.

Passengers for Hongkong on board the P. & O. "Kalyan" were: Miss F. R. Laird, Miss M. Benson, and Rev. C. Duosio.

The Sunday Evening Services at the Peak Church will be continued during September, a list of the preachers will be found in our advertisement columns.

Among the passengers on board the s.s. "Kalyan," which arrived from Shanghai this morning is Mr. Sydney Barton, C.M.G., British Consul-General at Shanghai. Mr. Barton is bound for England on leave.

The E. & A. s.s. "Arafura," which arrived this morning from Australian ports, had among her passengers: Mr. L. R. O. Bevan, Miss M. M. and E. J. Clark, Mr. S. Codina and Mr. Ching Ah-sing, a lot of whom landed here.

DR. SUN'S TIRADE.

HONGKONG CHINESE
OPINION.

CANTON SAFE FOR A YEAR.

Interesting views on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's latest manifesto have been expressed by several Chinese gentlemen who have business connections in Hongkong and Canton and who are qualified to speak on the subject. For obvious reasons, they one and all, do not wish their identities disclosed.

"Canton will be safe from bombardment for a year at least," said a principal of a department store with a Canton establishment. "Whatever the facts may be, the warning will be heeded and Canton's residents will be thankful although they may change their views later on. They have been persecuted so much in recent years that a respite, no matter how it is obtained, will be welcome to them." This gentleman refused to speak on the political and international side of the question.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has bombarded Canton twice before. With a precedent, there is nothing to prevent him doing it again. If he can fire at Cantonese soldiers on the Bund he can also now down men not in uniform but whom he pleases to accuse as rebels, predicted a Nam Pak Hong man who was busy reading the Chinese version of the manifesto and the telegram, as published in the Canton vernacular papers. He added that if Dr. Sun Yat-sen's hand was forced, a third bombardment of Canton could easily become an accomplished fact.

A third interviewee, comrade to a Continental long, asked what right the British Navy had to open fire if Dr. Sun opened fire on Soi Kwan, which was Chinese soil. As long as Shameen was not hit and Europeans not endangered, he thought the foreign gunboats had no provocation. But there was the question of humanitarian principles, pointed out the "China Mail" man who referred to Britain's action when a new Greek Government was threatened with cessation of diplomatic intervention by certain ex-ministers were shot. The comrade, however, either failed or refused to see the parallel and insisted that China's sovereign rights would be infringed if there should be interference with what he claimed to be an internal matter.

CANTON SITUATION.

YUNNANESE NOW HOLD
THE TRUMPS.

TRADE IS IMPROVING.

Uneasiness is still felt in Canton over the probability of trouble breaking out afresh between the Government and the merchants. The situation is now said to have reached a stage when the two Yunnanese generals who sponsored the "settlement," have taken it upon themselves to heal up the differences.

Hard feelings exist between the Yunnanese and a section of the civil authorities who are antagonistic to the merchants. With their numerical strength, their prestige and their hold on strategic points, it is felt that the Yunnanese leaders will prevail and that their influence with Dr. Sun Yat-sen will result in his agreeing to carry out the terms of the Settlement. Meanwhile there is little or no restriction to trade as the merchants seem to be making up for lost time or trying to be prepared for eventualities by working as fast as they can. Vigilance in the western suburb is still maintained by the civil population.

"SEE ME DONE."

CLAIMS FOR POSSESSION
OF PREMISES.

"The plaintiff in this case bears the ominous name of 'See me done,'" said Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, in applying for the fixing of a date for the hearing of a case at the weekly list fixing at the Supreme Court, this morning.

"And you appear for him?" queried his Honour, Mr. Justice A. Dyer Ball.

"Yes," replied Mr. Brooks, "and I am assured that this is his real name and not one he has assumed for the occasion." (Laughter.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CEMENTS."

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir,—The usual announcement by the Directors of the Green Island Cement Co. of an interim dividend of 50 cents per share on the Old shares (the same as last year) was welcome reading to the shareholders in general. The addition of the rider, which it was thought fit to make, to the effect that "this interim dividend should not be taken as an indication that the same final dividend (which must necessarily depend on the result of the working for the current half year) will be paid," is such an entirely unprecedented procedure on the part of the Directors that I, as a large shareholder, cannot refrain from lodging a strong protest against it. In this protest I am supported by several other shareholders with whom I have spoken and who share my view.

It is a platitude to state that the final dividend will be determined by the results of the current half-year's working of the factory. According to such results the final dividend may be more or it may be less than that paid in respect of the year 1923. But the inference one draws by reading between the lines is that the final dividend may be expected to be less, rather than more, than that paid for last year.

What purpose have the Directors to serve by the addition of the rider? I hold the view that shareholders can and should claim the right of an explanation.

The Directors' attitude becomes all the more inexplicable when also against precedents—they gratuitously tender the gratifying information concerning the success of the new grate kilns. It is up to the Directors now to show that live, practical (instead of only an academic) interest in the face of strenuous foreign competition by an ability successfully to fight against competition from countries with a depreciated currency and which make Hongkong a dumping ground for their surplus products spoon-fed by Governments with high tariff protective walls against British industries. Will the Directors see to it that the new kilns be erected and put into operation with greater expedition than has been done with the first now yielding such satisfactory results? The Colony is pledged to colossal public and private works, e.g., Shing Mun Valley waterworks and the mammoth Dock at Kowloon, not to mention the Harbour Improvement Works, and it will want all the cement that their thousands of tons. Will firms of British architects remain so callous to British interests, British enterprise, British capital and British management as to grant preference to foreign importations against products of a Hongkong industry managed by an outstanding firm of British merchants?

Yours faithfully,

A SHAREHOLDER.

[This letter should have appeared in the "China Mail," last evening, except for an unfortunate mistake.—Ed.]

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

LIGHT LIST OF PETTY
OFFENCES.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning the following cases were heard:—For hawking fresh water fish in a prohibited area other than a market, a coolie was fined \$50 or six weeks' hard labour.

Lo Yee, for earning a livelihood by keeping an unlicensed brothel at No. 191, Shanghai Street, was fined \$50 or four weeks' hard labour.

A returned banished, who stated that he came back to secure work, as he could not find a job in the interior of China owing to the unsettled state of the country, was ordered to "work in the Victoria Gaol for a term of one year."

A Chinese lad was sentenced to six strokes with the birch for being unable to satisfactorily explain the possession of a wet jacket and towel in Wo Pung Street, yesterday. Mr. R. E. Lindsell remarked that defendant probably climbed a bamboo and took them from a clothes-line.

A fishmonger was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stabbing a fellow fishmonger.

"Why did Cohen invite only married people to his wedding?" "Well, in that way he reckoned that all the presents would be clear profit."

CHEKIANG-KIANGSU WAR.

LITTLE NEWS FILTERING THROUGH FROM SHANGHAI.

PRESSGANGS' ACTIVE AT CHAPEL.

There is a woeful scarcity of news, either through official channels or by press cables from Shanghai, which is causing a good deal of anxiety in business circles here. One brief message said: "Fighting fierce near city," so it was learned this morning. An arrival from Shanghai this morning, cognizant of political affairs up North, intimated that the present outbreak probably was the fore-runner of the final bout between the Loyal War-Lord, Wu Pei-fu, and Chung Tso-lin, the uncrowned King of Manchuria. If this prophecy should be borne out, the affair may drag on for some months. Indications are that the Powers are determined that foreign interests shall not be jeopardised, so that intervention is closer the realm of practical politics than it has been since the Boxer trouble.

Indifference At F.O.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, September 4. The "Daily Telegraph" declares against the Foreign Office's apparent indifference to events in China.

It declares that the official news received in London is not only belated, compared to press reports, but much less complete.

The paper understands that Washington is likely to take the lead in revising last year's interventionist suggestions.

It expresses the opinion that Britain should be the first to support any proposals for protecting the interests of foreigners in China and safe-guarding railway communications.

The paper points out the obvious limits, at present, set to intervention; but says that much can be done to improve the situation in regions where foreign influence can readily be exercised.

Observers Views.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, September 4. Foreign observers, who have returned from the front, state that the most noticeable features are the primitive and utterly insanitary arrangements to deal with the wounded, and the rapacious type of Chinese soldiery. Following the usual Chinese custom, the leaders are putting the least-trained and poorest troops in the front line.

Canton's Difficulties.

Well-informed people down from Canton think that there is hardly any possibility of Canton being directly involved in the Chekiang-Kiangsu war owing to the distance between the provinces.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen may desire to assist Lu Yung-hsiang against Wu Pei-fu's ally but even without meeting resistance an armed expedition would have the greatest difficulty in getting through Fokien to the North. The consensus of opinion is that the non-Cantonese troops at present under Dr. Sun's banner will be very reluctant to return to the North from whence they fled, at various intervals, to Canton to find an asylum. When it is realised that the mercenary army in and around Canton now is busy allotting districts to themselves and keeping out the common enemy it will be found that another Northern Expedition—the first petered out at Shui-kwan in 1922 through Canton turning against its leader—will only exist in name.

Pressgangs Active.

The following messages appear in the "Daily Bulletin" to-day, under yesterday's date:—

Pressgangs are hard at work in the Chapei district, bordering the Foreign Settlement, and hundreds of people have fled into the Settlement for safety.

A miniature reign of terror was set up by these gangs last night. These pressgangs are made up of between 20 and 30 men, partly soldiers and partly police.

The people are being impressed not as soldiers but as labourers, and when a number are gathered they are lashed together with ropes and put into motor-cars and sent away to the scene of operations.

All along the boundaries Sikh and Chinese Settlement police are on duty to prevent the pressgangs coming in.

Reuter's special correspondent at Nanjing yesterday reported that he had been reliably informed that Chi Hsieh-yuan left for Changchow early yesterday morning to take personal command of his troops at the headquarters.

Chi Hsieh-yuan has a strong position at Quinsan and along the Boohow Creek at Honk. Chi Hsieh-yuan holds the Quinsan bank and the railway bridge, which is the most important bridge along the railway.

Conscription at Nanjing has ceased, and the indiscriminate seizing of Chinese and pressing them into service is forbidden owing to the vigorous protest of the Chamber of Commerce, and now coolies may not be enlisted except after consultation with the police.

Men joining up are to receive 10 cents a day and to be looked after.

Chang Tso-lin's Part.

Writing from Lungkuang, at noon on Monday, a representative of the "Shanghai Mercury" said:—

Whatever may have been the opinion framed by visitors to Lungkuang before the clouds of Spartan activities hovered over the neighbourhood, there can be no doubt that the Headquarters of the Military Commissioner of Shanghai and Szechuan at the present moment are indicative of war.

Moreover, war organized on a scale without precedent in China's history. Sentries, with fixed bayonets, at every corner, well-equipped despatch riders on new

modern motor-cycles, detachments of troops, both mounted and otherwise, all go to show that General Ho Feng-ling means business.

The threat of munition-making machinery could be heard from every side as I drove from the main entrance to the yamen and the brief glimpses that I was able to catch through open windows clearly showed that the munition makers were working at a high pressure. After the necessary precautionary delay, I was introduced into the presence of Dr. Tchen S. K. Loh, the Chief Secretary to the Military Commissioner for Szechuan and Shanghai. Dr. Loh, who is a graduate of Wisconsin University, in a charming manner expressed the General's sincere regret at being unable personally to receive me and added that the readers of the "Shanghai Mercury" might take any statement that he (Dr. Loh) made as emanating from his Chief.

Naturally my first question was with regard to the possibility of a settlement by means other than hostilities and to this the Doctor replied:—"I very much regret to say that I cannot see the remotest possibility of avoiding war. There days ago, there certainly did seem to be possibilities, but I fear that as those negotiations have broken down, war is inevitable."

Asked whether he could definitely state whether hostilities had commenced, the Doctor stated:—"No. Fighting has not actually commenced. We are in wireless communication with the forces and will, of course, be advised as soon as fighting does commence. There are probably two causes for the delay. Firstly, Marshal Chi is not as prepared as many have been led to think and secondly, we have information to the effect that he has received instructions from Peking to wait orders as the Government forces in the North are prepared to meet Chang Tso-lin. They want to be fully prepared to meet Marshal Chang, who for obvious reasons, will not move until fighting has actually commenced in the South-east. By that I mean that he will not take on the responsibility of firing the first shot."

Continuing, the Doctor said:—"You may definitely tell your readers that Chang Tso-lin will render us every assistance in his power. Geographically, of course, he cannot send us troops—even if we required them—but sooner or later, he will attack the Government forces in the North. A message just to hand informs us that Marshal Wu Pei-fu is moving large forces towards Jehol."

What Will Sun Do?

Asked whether there was any foundation for the rumours that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had entered into a treaty with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Doctor replied:—"Certainly not. He will probably, I might say very probably, leave Canton and proceed against Kiangsu but there certainly has been no agreement signed between the two leaders. The understanding between them is very vague. There is absolutely nothing in black and white."

Position of Foreigners.

Continuing, the Doctor went on to say:—"I appreciate your action in not advocating interference on the part of the Diplomatic Body. As far as Chekiang is concerned, you may take it authoritatively that we shall do nothing that will in any way embarrass the communities of the International Settlement. However, we claim the right to do as we please outside the borders of the Settlement. As regards the Whangpu, I think, and the General thinks, that the suggestion that it shall be declared neutral is a good one and we would be prepared to support any proposed agreement to that effect."

LOCAL TENNIS.

THE DEWAR CUP.

FINAL ON WEDNESDAY.

Pay-Lieut. Commander Worthington (United Services Recreation Club) and E. Fincher (Kowloon Cricket Club) are the finalists for the Dewar Cup. The match has been fixed to take place on the Kowloon Cricket Club ground on Wednesday, next.

The Cup was presented by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. on behalf of Messrs. Dewar, the whisky distillers, for competition among members of the Cricket Club, the Bowling Green Club and the F.S.R.C.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

PETROL PRICES.

REDUCTION AT HOME.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 4. The retail price of standard brands of motor spirit have been reduced 3/2d. per gallon in Britain and Ireland, now standing at 1s. 7/2d. per gallon.

"One outstanding thing that strikes me after pursuing the foreign papers is the ignorance of foreigners with regard to the efficiency of our troops. You would, we think, be doing a great deal of good not only to the Chinese people, but to your foreign readers if you gave them the truth with regard to this matter. I cannot, of course, speak authoritatively concerning Kiangsu but I can say that we have very reliable information regarding their economic situation. The action of the authorities there with regard to the placing in custody of certain financiers and business men who refused to provide funds, can surely be only one way. We are quite prepared and feel confident that, economically speaking, we can hold out as long as, if not longer than Kiangsu in the event of a long war. Moreover, I have very good reason to believe and to know that the morale and esprit-de-corps of our troops is much stronger than that of the Kiangsu forces."

Strength of Chekiang.

I then produced an extract from a Peking daily paper which set out fully what purported to be the relative strength of the opposing forces and asked the Doctor if, as regards Chekiang, he could confirm the figures. The Doctor stated that the total was more or less correct but the figure as regards Tsang Chi-pen troops were much exaggerated. He was of the opinion that General did not have more than 14,000 troops at his disposal. "I am, however, able to inform you," continued the Doctor, "that the 4th and 10th Divisions are at the present time considerably stronger than normally. With regard to our air-force, it is not large, but it is larger and certainly more efficient than that of Kiangsu. Chang Tso-lin, of course, has a large and well-equipped air force—well over two hundred machines."

"There have been so many mis-statements in both the foreign and the Chinese press with regard to why we are fighting that I should very much like you to tell your readers that we are not fighting for the purpose of glorifying Marshal Lu. We are fighting for the good of the nation and in the hope that by so doing we will bring the reunification of China a step nearer towards achievement."

Last Night's Cables.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, September 4. A Japanese news agency has issued a telegram from Peking to the effect that Chang Tso-lin has sent an ultimatum to the Government that unless it stops, the attack on Lu Yung-hsiang he will himself "mediate by force."

According to information issued from Lu Yung-hsiang's Headquarters, the Kiangsu troops heavily attacked Hwangtu and Anting, within twenty miles of Shanghai to-day, and were repulsed. Another attack is developing. Some bomb dropping from two Chekiang aeroplanes, manned by Russians, took place. There were no casualties.

Fighting yesterday was indecisive. Lu Yung-hsiang claims that Chi Hsieh-yuan's troops were driven back a mile, after which the Kiangsu re-attacked without result. Fighting was resumed this morning, and continues. Bigger guns have been installed in the forts at Woosung in expectation of the Chihli Fleet, which is now at Ningpo. Numerous foreign war-ships are off Woosung.

There is no foundation in the reports current this evening regarding the Chekiang troops falling back on Shanghai. They still hold the positions held yesterday. Fighting to-day was resolute and results.

YESTERDAY'S TYPHOON.

HONGKONG UNLIKELY TO BE HIT.

There is little possibility of Hongkong being affected by the typhoon, the movements of which were notified yesterday. On enquiry at the Royal Observatory to-day the "China Mail" learnt that if it continued, its present course it should pass over Keelung in the early morning of the 7th and then strike the coast.

A Harbour Office notification described the typhoon depression as a severe one and gave its position, at 11-15 this morning as Lat. 25° N., Long. 129° E., direction West. Radius unknown.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

(Reuter's American Service.)

NEW YORK, September 4. An issue of \$25,000,000 Canadian National Railway bonds has been placed on the United States and Canadian markets simultaneously. The price is 96.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

LACOSTE'S SURPRISE VICTORY.

DEFEAT OF PATTERSON.

(Reuter's Service.)

BOSTON, September 4. In the first match of the final round, Davis Cup tennis tournament, Lacoste (France) defeated Patterson (Australia) 6-3, 6-2, 10-8.

It was Lacoste's youth and steadiness which accounted for the most unexpected defeat of Patterson, who, in the third set, put up a spirited fight. Lacoste was most tenacious. He played from the back of the court and concentrated on the Australian's back-hand.

O'Hara-Wood (Australia) defeated Borotra (France). The score was 1-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Borotra's super volleys and placing of returns from dizzy angles, him gave the advantage in the earlier stages. But, at the crucial point, Wood put on an extra turn of speed when the Frenchman was visibly tiring.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

MR. MACDONALD'S DENIAL.

REPUDIATES PRESS INTERVIEW.

(Reuter's Service.)

GENEVA, September 4. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at a reception to press-men here, emphatically repudiated the interview with a "Daily Express" correspondent in Paris with reference to Egypt.

THE ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

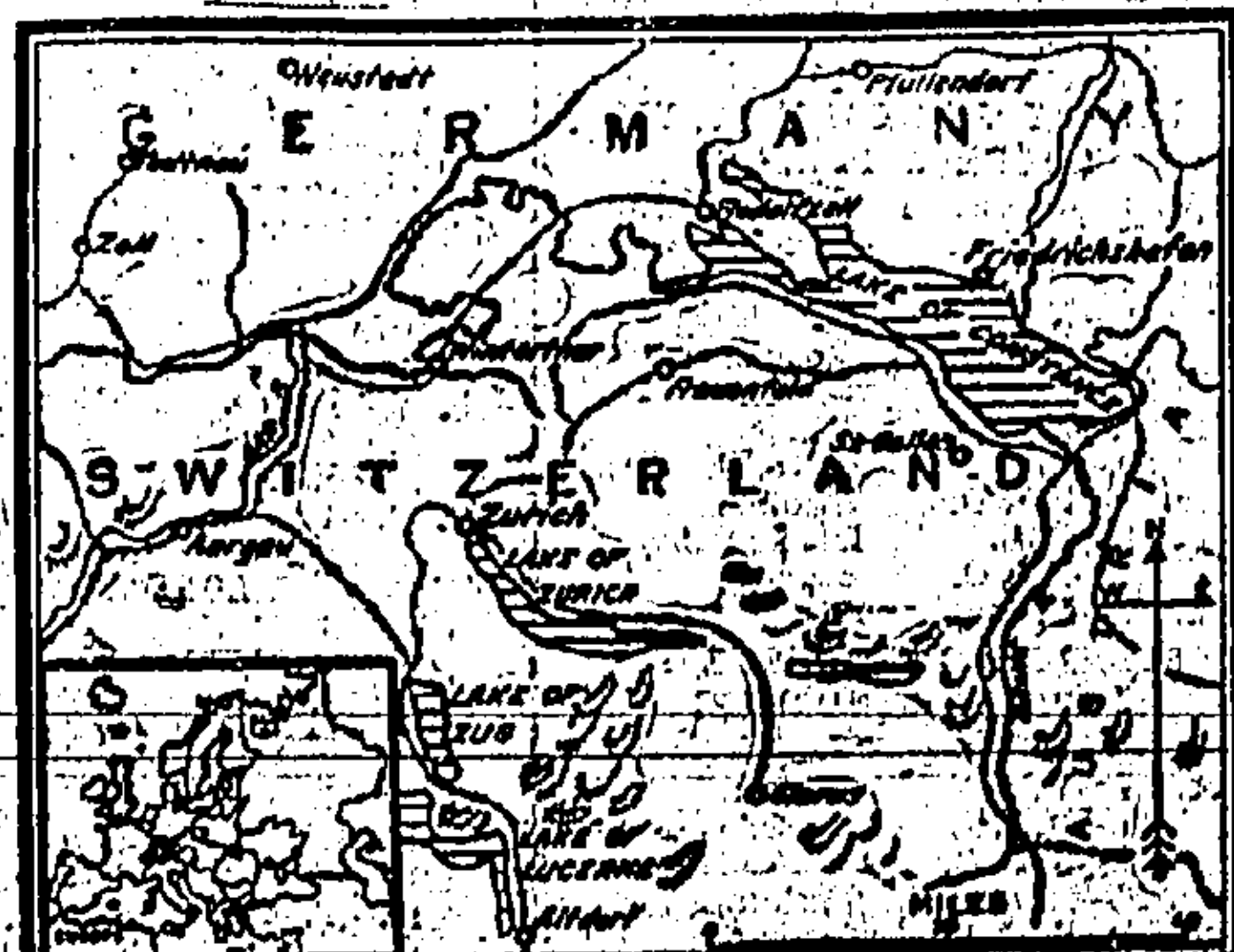
A London message, through Reuter's Agency, dated London, September 3, read:—

Interviewed by the correspondent of the "Daily Express" in Paris, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared that Zaghari had ignored his last invitation to come to London. At the same time he was convinced that the recent disturbances in the Sudan were engineered by members of the Egyptian Government. He added that despite the original intention to maintain the status quo pending the discussions, he was obliged to strengthen and determine the British position in the Sudan.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The O.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Australia" from Hongkong on Aug. 16 arrived at Vancouver on Sept. 2. The B.I.C. "Telra" left Singapore for this port on Sept. 3 at p.m. and is due here on Sept. 7 at about 2 p.m. The B.F. "Ajax" left Liverpool on Aug. 31 for Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan and is due here on or about Oct. 2.

ZEPPELIN FOR U. S.



ZR-3 SOON TO SAIL—Great activity at the Friedrichshafen Zeppelin plant indicates that the big airship being built by Germany for the United States is nearing completion and will soon leave for her transatlantic trip and delivery to her new owner.

ASSAULT CASE.

FIVE DOLLAR FINE FOR "PUSHING" BUSMAN.

A Chinese gentleman appeared in answer to a summons for assault on a conductor of a motor bus belonging to the Kai Tack-Motor Bus Company, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Complainant stated that his bus was travelling from Shamshuip towards the Kowloon Ferry at 8.15 p.m.—on August 31—when near Mongkok, defendant jumped on the bus. At that time, there were fourteen passengers on the bus. Witness told defendant to get off when near the Fire Station. He stopped the bus and told defendant to leave, as there was no room. Defendant grabbed him by the neck and punched him. A Chinese fireman appeared from the Fire Station and separated them. In answer to Mr. N. I. Brewer, (Counsel for defendant) witness said he did not stop the bus for somebody to get down. The bus was going at the usual pace. He did not push defendant.

A fireman gave evidence and corroborated the complainant's statement.

Defendant said he got on the bus at Argyle Street at 7.15 p.m. on Aug. 31, about 10 yards from the Fire Station. He saw a man getting off the bus. He jumped on the car, complainant pushed him and said, the car was "full." He fell against the railing of the car, as the result of being pushed and injured his side. He denied assaulting the conductor.

Mr. N. I. Brewer said his client was not the type of man to seize the complainant by the neck. Defendant was fined \$5.

DIET AND HEALTH.

VITAMIN EXPERIMENTS ON BIRDS.

London, July 22.—On the flat roof of St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, feeding experiments on birds are being carried out, which, it is believed, may lead to the prescription of a scientific diet for man.

Three food workers, Prof. P. H. A. Plimmer, Dr. John Lewis Rosedale, and Mr. W. H. Raymond, of the chemical department of the medical school, have had there a colony of birds—chicks, pigeons, turkeys, guinea fow, ducks, geese and pheasants. These birds were given food without vitamins, and vitamins afterwards were added for the purpose of testing the value of the latter. Results have been reported in the "Biochemical Journal."

To a "Daily Mail" reporter, Prof. Plimmer said:—"We are concerned mainly with the rearing of chickens and the amount of B vitamin needed in maintaining their health on different diets. We want to find out how much B vitamin, in terms of some known food, is necessary for the health and growth of the birds."

The basic diet is rice and fishmeal. These contain no vitamins at all. We add then a certain proportion of B vitamin and a trace of cod liver oil to supply vitamin A. Poultry fed on this diet containing too little B vitamin become ill, their legs become weak, and they cannot stand. Finally they die. Post mortem examination shows a stoppage of food in the gut, and sometimes the birds suffer from appendicitis.

But if more extract of yeast, which contains the vitamin B is added, the birds thrive. In feeding the birds on rice and fishmeal we have found it necessary to add about 9 per cent. of yeast extract to maintain health, but on a diet of oatmeal, only 1 1/2 per cent. is required.

Prof. Plimmer added that white flour is as free from vitamin B as rice and fishmeal, while wholemeal wheat flour contains more than oatmeal and is a balanced food.

The results of the investigation will, it is believed, be very important for poultry farmers, and possibly for men and women.

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SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Friday, 12th Sept.
SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept.SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.
SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Friday, 28th Sept.SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Friday, 28th Sept.
SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Wednesday, 16th Oct.SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Saturday, 8th Sept.
SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Saturday, 13th Sept.SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Sunday, 7th Sept. at 5 p.m.
SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Sunday, 14th Sept. at 5 p.m.SINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Thursday, 11th SeptemberSINGAPORE - Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
SINGAPORE MARU ... Tuesday, 16th September

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Sept. 7. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
8. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
9. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
10. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
11. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
12. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
13. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
14. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.

AMOI

Sept. 7. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
8. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
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13. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
14. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.

FOOCHOW

Sept. 7. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
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13. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
14. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.

SHANGHAI

Sept. 7. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
8. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
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JAPAN PORTS

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

Sept. 7. O.S.K. Kaito Maru.
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AMOI

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SHANGHAI

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

ELLERMAN LINE

From UNITED KINGDOM and CONTINENT

THE Steamship

"CITY OF GLASGOW"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hol's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th September, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th September, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924.

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICES

Cargo arrived per s.s. "West Chopaka" remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent. Agents-Struthers and Barry.

Cargo arrived per s.s. "Asia" remaining undelivered after September 8, will be subject to rent. Agents-John Manners and Co., Ltd.

Cargo arrived per s.s. "City of Glasgow" remaining undelivered after September 8, will be subject to rent. Agents-The Bank Line Ltd.

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICES

Cargo arrived per s.s. "Autolytus" remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent. Agents-Struthers and Barry.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

IMPORTANT

THE "Empress of Canada"

S A F E S .

NO FIRE
has ever destroyed
the contents of a
JOHN TANN Fire-
resisting SAFE.

JOHN
TANN
LTD.,
LONDON.

NO BURGLAR
has ever succeeded
in opening a JOHN
TANN Thief-resist-
ing SAFE.

SOLE AGENTS—CHINA & HONGKONG:
ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR. 'PHONE CENTRAL 1500.

GENUINE SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

LAI WAH & CO., LTD.

145, Des Vœux Road, Central.

RUSSIAN TERRORISM.

ENVOY AFRAID TO TALK.

DEPRIVACY EVERYWHERE.

Riga, July 30.—Russia is in the same position to-day as she was in 1921, just before the foreign Governments organised the relief which prevented the collapse of the Bolshevik Government. Famine then forced Lenin to institute a new economic policy which permitted private trade.

To-day Moscow has the same appearance as she had in 1921, according to an important British merchant who has arrived in Riga from Moscow.

The entire population is terrorised by continuous arrests and the sight of a well-dressed man in the streets is rare.

The merchant reports that Mr. Hodgson, the British Chargé d'Affaires, protested to Krassin, stating that it was impossible for him to continue his work as long as the Cheka continued to arrest every visitor to the British Trade Legation. Mr. Hodgson informed Krassin that he was afraid to speak to his Russian friends, knowing that at the conclusion of the talk they would be arrested and probably deported from Moscow.

The merchant said he was shocked at the immorality which is everywhere apparent. Men, women, and children bathe together naked, and indecent scenes take place on the river banks, parks, and boulevards.

Of the 1,700,000 unemployed in the Moscow district, 47 per cent. are women, who, because they are unable to obtain Government aid, had become prostitutes. Moscow, the merchant continued, resembles one huge disorderly resort.

While Russia lacks everything, still the warehouses are bursting with manufactured goods which the Government institutions are unable to sell, because the population is too impoverished to buy.

When permission was asked to use the merchant's name in the interview, he replied that it was impossible, because a member of the firm is still in Moscow. If the Bolsheviks knew he had given "The Daily Mail" this interview this man would immediately be arrested.

Lenin's body, after lengthy treatment at the hands of Russia's leading embalmers and taxidermists, is ready again to be shown. The Communists say that Lenin's corpse is "good for 50 years advertising."

MAKING PESTS PAY.

(By T. C. Bridges.)

London, July 30.—From Holland comes news that an oil is being extracted from locusts which is invaluable for aeroplane engines in that it remains liquid at very low temperatures.

This is by no means the first attempt to utilise the most terrible of plagues, for about two years ago a factory was established in Johannesburg where the dead bodies of these insects are turned into fertiliser. The value of the fertiliser is so well assured that the factory recently had an order from Europe for a hundred tons.

If it seems absurd to talk of insects in terms of tons, it may be mentioned that one flight of locusts which passed over the Red Sea covered an area of 2,000 square miles, and certainly weighed hundreds of thousands of tons, while in Cyprus the weight of locust eggs

EXHAUSTED M.P.'S.

COMMITTEE'S PLAN BETTER WORKING YEAR.

Unexpected but welcome support comes to members of Parliament who are protesting against all-night sittings of the House of Commons and the length of the Parliamentary session.

It is provided in the findings of the Joint Committee which has been considering a re-arrangement of the session.

The committee proposes that Parliament should meet as now, after the turn of the year, and sit until near the end of July, and that it should be recognised that if business could not be conducted by that date Parliament should be adjourned until October or November.

BETTER FOR BUSINESS.

The continuation of the session into the late summer, the committee states, "with an exhausted House of Commons, is not conducive to good work and good temper, and the business of Parliament would be in every way more satisfactorily conducted in November and December, when members come back refreshed, than in the hot weather at the end of the summer."

Among the advantages which the committee expect to accrue from the scheme they recommend are:

That the length of the autumn sitting would be dependent on the amount of work still to be accomplished before Christmas as far as could be estimated by the Government in July.

It would secure a definite and recognised summer recess at the right time of the year, and Parliament would sit under more suitable conditions in November and December than would be the case in the summer.

The committee also point out that under their scheme the Government would no longer be subject to the annual temptation to force through legislation in July and August or even September in order to avoid an autumn sitting. The financial year would not be affected.

They recommend that Parliament should each session be adjourned on, or if possible before, July 31, if it has not by then completed the business of the session, and that it should meet again in the autumn to finish the business.

collected and destroyed in one season exceeded 1,300 tons. In 1915 the locusts destroyed in Egypt weighed 13,500 tons, representing 7,866 millions of individual insects.

Rabbits threatened ruin to Australia and New Zealand until it was discovered that other countries were willing to buy them for their flesh and fur. To-day the trade is a gigantic one, and in one recent year New Zealand exported more than 5,000,000 frozen rabbits and 7,750,000 skins. In all nearly 300 millions of rabbits have been sold by New Zealand.

Another animal that was at one time a pest in New Zealand became eventually a source of considerable profit. This was the pig, which was originally turned down by Captain Cook about the year 1770. A century later pigs were so plentiful in the New Zealand of the northern island that a hunter could kill fifty in a day and a farmer in the district was impossible. Then it was found that the tussocks of these wild pigs were valuable, and for a good many years they were a source of steady revenue.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY.

MISTRESS SENT TO JAIL.

MASTER REMANDED.

The case in which Chan Sau-nan and Yau Yun were charged with ill-treating four Chinese girls and the latter, in addition, with aiding and abetting the first defendant, came up for hearing before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. R. A. C. North, Second Assistant Secretary for Chinese Affairs, prosecuted.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ represented the two defendants.

Chan Chan-sim, aged 15, stated that she and her parents are living at Lin Tan. She was kidnapped two years ago, taken to and sold in Hongkong to the two defendants. She has since been living with them at No. 1, Syatow Lane, first floor. She started as a maid, but later her mistress wanted her to become a prostitute, but she was found to be unfit for the purpose. Both defendants ill-treated her by beating her with a stick, at other times sticking the points of a pair of scissors into her legs or applying a hot tobacco pipe to her face. The male defendant stayed in the house most of the day, generally going out from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. and from noon to 4 p.m. The last time she was beaten was two or three days before the police arrived. She was placed in a water-jar in the kitchen and covered up with a lid on the arrival of the police. The two defendants ill-treated the other three girls. She showed her arms and legs to a doctor when she was admitted to hospital for treatment.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Chan Chan-heung, aged 15, deposed that her parents are living at Shaukiwan. She was kidnapped and sold last year to the defendants and was compelled to become a prostitute. When the customers demanded that their money be refunded, she was beaten by both master and mistress (the two defendants). She did not see any one else being beaten. She was put into a water-jar and covered up at the approach of the police, but afterwards was set free by a Police Inspector.

Two other girls gave corroborative evidence with regard to defendants' ill-treatment.

Cheung Wing, District watchman, No. 29, said that about 4 p.m. on August 11 he and Sub-Inspector C. Evans went to No. 1, Syatow Lane, first floor, to inspect the brothel. Under instruction from the Inspector he walked upstairs first. On reaching the floor he saw the woman defendant pull two little girls into the kitchen and commence to bundle them into two earthenware jars.

He went downstairs for the Inspector and informed him what had happened. The Inspector went up walked into the kitchen and released the two girls. He then inspected the prostitutes' heppies. One of the girls complained of pains on her body and showed marks of bruises. He took her to hospital and the other girls to Po Leung-kuk. He returned to arrest the two defendants about 10 p.m. the same night. When near the entrance to Tai Wong Street he met the first defendant; on seeing him she ran off but he soon caught her as she fell down after going a short distance.

Chan Sau-nan, first defendant (in witness box), stated that she never ill-treated the four girls as alleged. The first witness fell asleep whilst attending a fire in the kitchen, accidentally knocked against a firebrand in the stove and caused the injuries to her face. She only beat the other three witnesses with a feather duster.

First defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Second defendant was acquitted on account of insufficient evidence. On the charge of aiding and abetting he was remanded until 12.15 p.m. on Monday, September 8, bail being granted in the sum of \$500.

MOROCCO.

SPAIN NOT LIKELY TO WITHDRAW.

(Reuter's Service.)

Madrid, September 4. No hint of the likelihood of the Spanish evacuation of Moroccan territory is given in official quarters.

Contrariwise, the latest communiqué, referring to the general insurrection of the natives, which is impeding the Spanish positions, warns the country to prepare for operations on a larger scale than ever. It is announced that General Grand, commanding the artillery at Ceuta, has been recalled.

ACXOR

TAR AND FEATHERS.

REVENGE OF JEALOUS WIFE.

New York, July 27.—A sensational story of revenge in the form of a terrible beating, followed by a coat of tar and feathers, which a wife wrought on a young single woman whom the married woman alleged had been receiving attentions from her husband yesterday from Frederick, Maryland.

The scene was enacted while the woman, aged 20, who was a visitor to the neighbourhood, was walking, accompanied by two men and two other women, along a lonely country road at midnight on Thursday.

Suddenly several motor-cars appeared, from one of which the married woman, together with a number of men, jumped out.

Seizing the young woman, the wife administered to her a merciless beating with a heavy stick, until the girl fell half-unconscious to the ground.

Thereupon her companions tore off the girl's clothes. A pot of hot tar was fetched, and the married woman proceeded artistically to decorate the girl's pink skin with coal-black futurist designs and decorations.

Having finished this task, says Reuter's correspondent, the wife then took from a pillow handfuls of feathers, which she sprinkled plentifully upon the tar, to which they stuck.

Struggling violently, the girl, who was entirely nude, managed to escape from her tormentors and fled into the woods, shrieking with fear and pain. Her cries awakened the occupant of a nearby house, who, with his wife, searched for and found her.

In connection with the assault the police have made a number of arrests, among them being the married woman, who admitted to the magistrate that she had applied the decorations to the girl.

It transpires that the sheriff of the district had recently ordered the young woman to leave the vicinity because she had been receiving the attentions of men at the home of a woman with whom she was staying.

PRINCE'S BAD LUCK.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE IN LONDON.

Bad luck has attended the effort of Prince Andrew of Russia, now a commoner in business, in his plucky attempts in the commercial world of London.

In the early summer he had some very promising plans to develop on more popular lines, the Country Club at Hanover Gate, Regent's Park, which he has been running for a small and exclusive membership. The Prince is popular in London, and his pleasant club with its lawns and hard tennis courts and dance floor was as near Piccadilly Circus as a country club could well be.

Only about 150 instead of the needed 500 members were, however, obtained. A receiving order in bankruptcy was made against Prince Andrew on the petition of a creditor, and his position is almost as unfortunate as it was when he escaped from Russia with his wife and five children about six years ago.

The sum of money involved by

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

Shipments just arrived

Canadian Salmon	60 cents per lb.
Haddock	60 " " "
Kippers	50 " " "
Fillets	55 " " "

FINEST SWISS

LADIES'

WRISTLET

WATCHES

SENNET FRERES

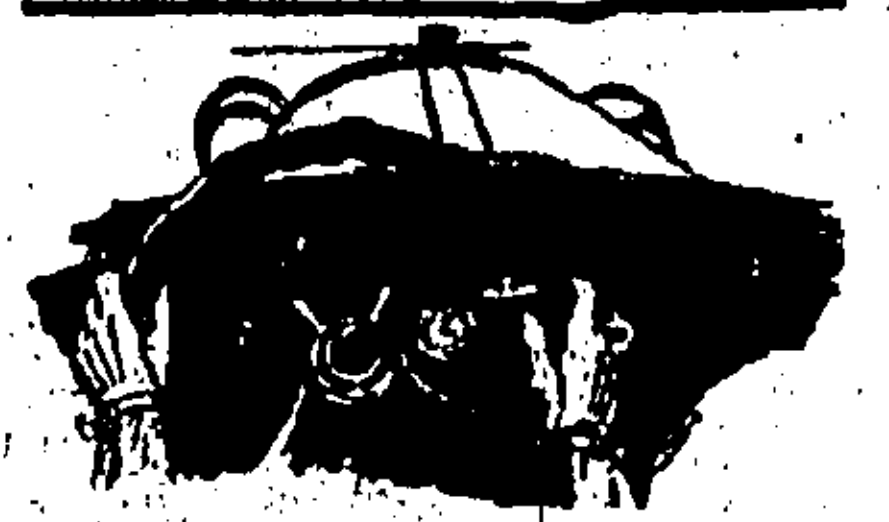
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WORLD THEATRE.

ANOTHER SUN MANIFESTO.

REMARKABLE TIRADE AGAINST "BRITISH IMPERIALISM."

PROTEST TO DOWNING STREET.



General Sun Yat-sen, Canton's Generalissimo.

The following Manifesto has been issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of the Government at Canton and Head of the Kuomintang:

From the moment that the Comprode of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Canton openly began his Rebellion against my Government, I had reasons to suspect that his anti-national movement was supported by British Imperialism. I have been reluctant, however, to believe this in view of the accession to power of the Labour Party in England which, in its conferences and programmes, repeatedly expressed its sympathy with exploited peoples. And I still had hope that this Labour Government, now that power was in their hand, would prove their professions by at least abandoning the old gunboat policy which, in the past, has heaped disaster and humiliation on China; and would inaugurate in this country that era of international honesty which is reputed to be a principle inspiring the political thought of British Labour.

"A Menacing Note."

On the 29th of August, the British Consul-General addressed a despatch to my Government, stating that the Consular Body in Shanghai "protested against the barbarity of firing upon a defenceless city" and concluding with this menacing note which is tantamount to a declaration of war:

"I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the City, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available."

My Government repudiates the suggestion that it could be guilty of "the barbarity of firing upon a defenceless city" since the only section of Canton against which Government might be compelled to take action is the suburbs of Saikwan which is the armed stronghold of the Chan Lim-pak rebels. But this infamous suggestion, coming as it does from a body which includes the authors of the Singapore massacre and the Amritsar and other atrocities in Egypt and Ireland, is typical of Imperialist hypocrisy and even in my own country, I need not refer to the latest British outrage at Wankien where the bombardment of a defenceless city by British Naval Forces was only averted by the sacrifice of two of my countrymen who were summarily decapitated without trial in order to satisfy Imperialist frightfulness.

Is it because such outrages on a weak and disunited country are perpetuated with impunity that here in Canton waters the British Navy again threatens to fire upon the City? But I see a further and more sinister meaning in this challenge of Imperialist England. Reading it in the light of the diplomatic and moral support and of the millions of the Reorganization and other loans which the

Imperialist Powers have for upwards of twelve years consistently given to the Counter-Revolution it is impossible to view this act of Imperialism as other than a calculated attempt to destroy the Kuomintang Government of which I am the head. For here is open rebellion against the Government directed by a trusted agent of the most powerful engine of British Imperialism in China, and a so-called British Labour Government threatens to shoot down the Chinese Authorities in Canton should they take the only form of action which would enable them effectively to cope with a movement aiming at their own overthrow.

"Only Ruling Body."

And what is this Kuomintang Government that Imperialism wants to destroy? It is the only ruling body in the country which strives to preserve the spirit of the Revolution from utter extinction. It is the sole centre of resistance to the Counter-Revolution. Therefore British guns are trained on it.

There was a time when the order of the day was the overthrow of the Manchu conqueror. The time is come when that order of the day shall be the overthrow of Imperialist intervention in China—the principal obstacle to the completion of the historic work of the Revolution.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Canton, 1st September, 1924.

Dr. Sun's Telegram.

Right Honourable Ramsay MacDonald, London.

The Canton compradors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been organising a body of so-called Chinese Fascists, whose aim has now been revealed to be the overthrow of my Government. This was to be carried out when the rebels could be effectively armed with arms and ammunition imported from Europe on board the steamer "Hav."

The "Hav" arrived in Canton on August 10 and was immediately seized by my Government. Since then, a state of rebellion has existed in Canton in the guise of a strike engineered by the rebels and other counter-revolutionaries.

At a moment when I was deciding on necessary measures to cope with the rebellion, the British Consul-General sent a letter to my Government, containing the following:

"I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the City, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available."

K.R.A.

LATEST ACTIVITIES.

PATIENTS ON FERRIES.

At the last Committee meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association, correspondence was read relating to a complaint that dustbins are put out into the public streets over-night and thus exposed to the attention of dogs and coolies. The nuisance thus caused could be obviated, if residents generally insisted—on their servants placing the dustbins out only at such times as the collecting carts visit their particular street. Co-operation of the part of residents in this matter is highly desirable in the interests of public health.

The over-crowding of servants' quarters was also raised, on a complaint of a member. In this regard also, residents have the remedy in their own hands, as the Authorities cannot take action unless actual legal overcrowding takes place. At this time especially, when so many Chinese are down from Canton, it is desirable that residents should frequently inspect their servants' quarters to ensure that only those in the household employ are living upon the premises.

Band Concerts.

A letter has been received from the Band President of the 1st East Surrey Regiment, stating that owing to the commencement of the training season, the Band will not be able to give any further free concerts in Kowloon after Monday next, September 8. One further concert was due to be given in Hongkong on September 15, and the Committee in charge of the Hongkong arrangements has kindly offered to forego that concert in order that Kowloon, which has suffered through inclement weather, will be able to have a further concert on that date. If this arrangement is confirmed, Kowloon will, therefore, have two more of these enjoyable functions.

Patients on Ferries.

Correspondence was also read between the Government and the Association on the subject of the conveyance of hospital patients across the harbour on the "Star" ferry. In its last letter the Government pointed out that it was inconvenient to place patients into the non-smoking cabin on the ferry, because this would necessitate lifting the stretcher over the heads of passengers in the side gangways, thereby increasing the difficulties and discomforts of the journey. The entrance to the smoking cabin is amply wide and close to the gangway, and it is therefore much more convenient for the purpose. The Government also stated that the "Star" Ferry Company have expressed a desire to co-operate so as to secure as far as possible the comfort of patients, and it is proposed on future occasions to post a nurse at the door of the smoking cabin requesting passengers to refrain from using the smoking cabin while a patient is on board. It was decided by the Committee to write to the Government thanking it for the action taken. Several other matters were dealt with.

object of this ultimatum is the destruction of my Government.

I have to protest in the strongest terms against this latest act of Imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of China.

SUN YAT-SEN.

British Consul's Despatch.

H.B.M. Consul-General, Canton.

29th August, 1924.

Sir,—Having heard yesterday from several sources that the Chinese Authorities contemplated opening fire on the city of Canton, particularly on the suburb of Saikwan, the Senior Consul yesterday made a verbal protest to the Civil Governor, as under:—

- (1) That in the event of foreign persons or property being injured, they would hold the government responsible;
- (2) That they protested against the barbarity of firing on a defenceless city;
- (3) That in the event of injury to foreign persons or property they would take whatever measures they deemed desirable.

I am now in receipt of a message from the Senior British Naval Officer, stating that he has received orders from the Commodore in Hongkong that, in the event of the Chinese Authorities firing upon the city, immediate action is to be taken against them by all British Naval Forces available.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) BERTRAM GILES.

H.B.M. Consul-General.

Foo King-sheng, Esq.,

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Canton.

CHINA INDEMNITY BILL

WHAT IS RIGHT USE FOR FUND.

The following article appears in the "China Express and Telegraph," which reached here yesterday:—
The thing that matters about the China Indemnity (Application) Bill is not whether it is passed, but whether, ever since the decision to remit the Boxer Indemnity was made by Mr. Bonar Law, in December, 1922, the right use is found for the Indemnity Fund. Whether the Bill gets through before or after the recess is of little practical importance, since nothing essential could be done in the matter before Parliament reassembles. The immediate question, however, and one of the highest importance, is whether the Bill in its present state—that is, as partially amended—is likely to secure the right use of the Indemnity Fund, and whether this will be recognised by the intended beneficiaries, the Chinese. Failing either of these conditions, the money—for all the good it would do—might as well be poured into the Yangtze. Instead of promoting friendly relations between China and Great Britain, it would engender suspicion and impair British prestige in China.

As at present amended, the purposes of the Bill are defined as being "educational or other." An instructed and growing opinion in the House is determining to take a division on the issue whether the purposes shall not be amended to "educational or cultural." The reasons for the proposed amendment have been thus summarised in a memorandum circulated to Labour members:—
That this will be the expenditure most useful to China; that no other course would produce a good effect on influential Chinese opinion; that the interests of Great Britain which are to be considered can only be secured by winning the goodwill of the Chinese; that any other course would contrast altogether too unfavourably with the action of America, which long ago devoted all that remained of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity to Chinese education; finally, that the arguments alleged in favour of other courses all have a corrupt motive—i.e., are designed for the purpose of securing private profit through Government action.

Those who earnestly desire to promote Anglo-Chinese goodwill and know anything of Chinese mentality know also that if the Bill passes as it stands, the Chinese will inevitably believe that the word "educational" is a mere device to cover some sinister objective. From their past experience of Western nations, who could say that such an inference was unreasonable? Any attempt to promote goodwill is doomed the moment such a suspicion is roused. On the other hand, the advocates of (say) railways would be disappointed the instant they considered the moneys available. What are five small fishes among so many? The upholder of "educational or other" is, in fact, no better than that pessimist of whom it was said that, having before him the choice of two evils, he chose both.

BRITISH DEFINITION.

From a commercial point of view the really serious trade rivals to Great Britain in China are America and Japan, and both of these have categorically stated that the purposes to which their quotas (respectively £200,000 and £270,000 a year) are to be devoted, are exclusively educational and cultural. The United States give full discretion to their President concerning the remainder (£150,000) of their quota left after the partial remission they made in 1908. In that year £10,000 a year was remitted, and has ever since been expended on the Ching Hua School in Peking for 400 Chinese boys, who, chosen at the age of 11, spend six years in China and six in America at the expense of the fund. Japan has declared her will by statute, the China Cultural Works Special Fund Act, which came into force on April 1, 1923, declares the following purposes to be educational and cultural for the purposes of the Act: educational, literary, sanitary, as well as relief works, and any other work in China which has in view the development of culture in China; similar works for the Chinese residents in Japan; and research works concerning China done in Japan.

As English interpretation of the phrase proposed might require that our quota (£400,000 a year) should be devoted to educational institutions, whether under Chinese or British management (universities, colleges, secondary and trade schools), to the maintenance of scholarships (whether held in colleges or universities in China or Great Britain or her dependencies); further, to helping on medical work and, in particular, to establishing an institute in London for Chinese students, to which should be attached a hostel, where they could realise English goodwill to China and come into contact with English traditions on their good side. Except for this last, the exigency of finance would require that only existing institutions should be helped, together

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

WARM WELCOME IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Pictou, September 4.
Citizens, reinforced by several thousand Canadians who came here for the vacation, gave the American world fliers, Lieuts. Smith and Nelson, a very warm reception, which was headed by a band of Pictou Highlanders. The procession, including details from the American destroyer "Barry," the Canadian cruiser "Patriot," detachments of cadets and school children, escorted the aviators to the town square, where the Mayor and representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments made speeches of welcome.

"HUMORESQUE."

LAST SCREENING THIS EVENING.

Hongkong cinema-goers have their last chance this evening of seeing the big feature film "Humoresque" which has been set to special music, including, of course, the famous piece from which the picture takes its name. "Humoresque" has been acclaimed a classic of the screen. That brilliant actress Vera Gordon plays the mother, and the other roles are not less ably filled. The natural pathos and gentle humour of the picture are beautifully set off by the exquisite music. This has been specially brought over from Manila, and it has confidently predicted that few cinema-goers will be able to resist the combined charms of the picture and the beautiful melody which gives it life and breath.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"THE STORM DAUGHTER."

Many of the scenes in "The Storm Daughter," the Universal attraction which commences at 5.15 and 9.15 at the Queen's Theatre to-day, were made at sea on board an old sailing boat. The picture has some thrilling scenes of the ship at the mercy of wind and wave while tossed about by a severe typhoon off a tropical country. Another interesting scene is the collision between the ship and a fishing smack.

Priscilla Dean, the well-known star, takes the part of a young woman skipper of the fishing smack. After being run down she is kept a prisoner on board the ship and there subjected to the terror of a holly captain, who is a sworn woman-hater. The captain's abuse of his men brings about a mutiny. While he is placed in chains, the ship meets with a violent typhoon which threatens the lives of all on board. The climax comes when the ship is wrecked and should be seen to be properly appreciated. There is also much of purely human interest in the film but its entertainment features cannot be highly extolled.

with those which, like the Textile School, approved by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, might be started without aid from the fund. Having chosen education as the supreme object, the co-operation of the Chinese should be regarded as indispensable at every stage of organisation and in each institution aided. An honest attempt on these lines, from which anything that tended towards denationalisation would be barred, would certainly secure the cordial support of the Chinese, and in turn would react favourably on commercial and political relations.

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STAR'S BIG FILM.

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD"

TO-DAY.

A distinct advance in photoplay production is claimed to have been marked by the Paramount film, "To Have and to Hold," which is to be shown at the Star Theatre this evening following its very successful run at the Coronet last week. It is, as people will agree when they have seen it, one of the best films shown in Kowloon.

Under the production of George Fitzmaurice, and with Betty Compson and Bert Lytell playing the leading roles, is unfolded a picture of beauty, drama, intense thrill and historical pageantry, lightened by subtle touches of humour appealing to everyone. The story is based chiefly on an historical incident, the despatch of the Sandys "bride ship" to the new English colonies established in America in the reign of James I.

From the gay and dissolute court of James I, to the little

colony at Jamestown, where in addition to the settlers' hard fight with nature, there are Indian foes to be encountered, the story swings to and fro. The court scenes are produced on a realistic and lavish scale, and give appropriate colour to the fight on the "bride ship," of Lady Jocelyn Leigh, the King's ward, from a lover whom she detests, to the new found Virginia. Among the many notable incidents depicted are the court revels, a fight with Indians, a rapier duel, a terrible Atlantic storm, a clash with pirates, an escape aboard a raft, and a great climax back in old England.

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For "black and blue" bruises, sprains of wrists and ankles, strains of cords and muscles, stubbed toes, cuts, burns and other mishaps of childhood, Chamberlain's Pain Balm always gives relief. Does just as much for older people too. Eases their rheumatic pains, backaches and neuralgia. Just rub it on the sore spots. It is penetrating and quickly helps! Sold and recommended everywhere.

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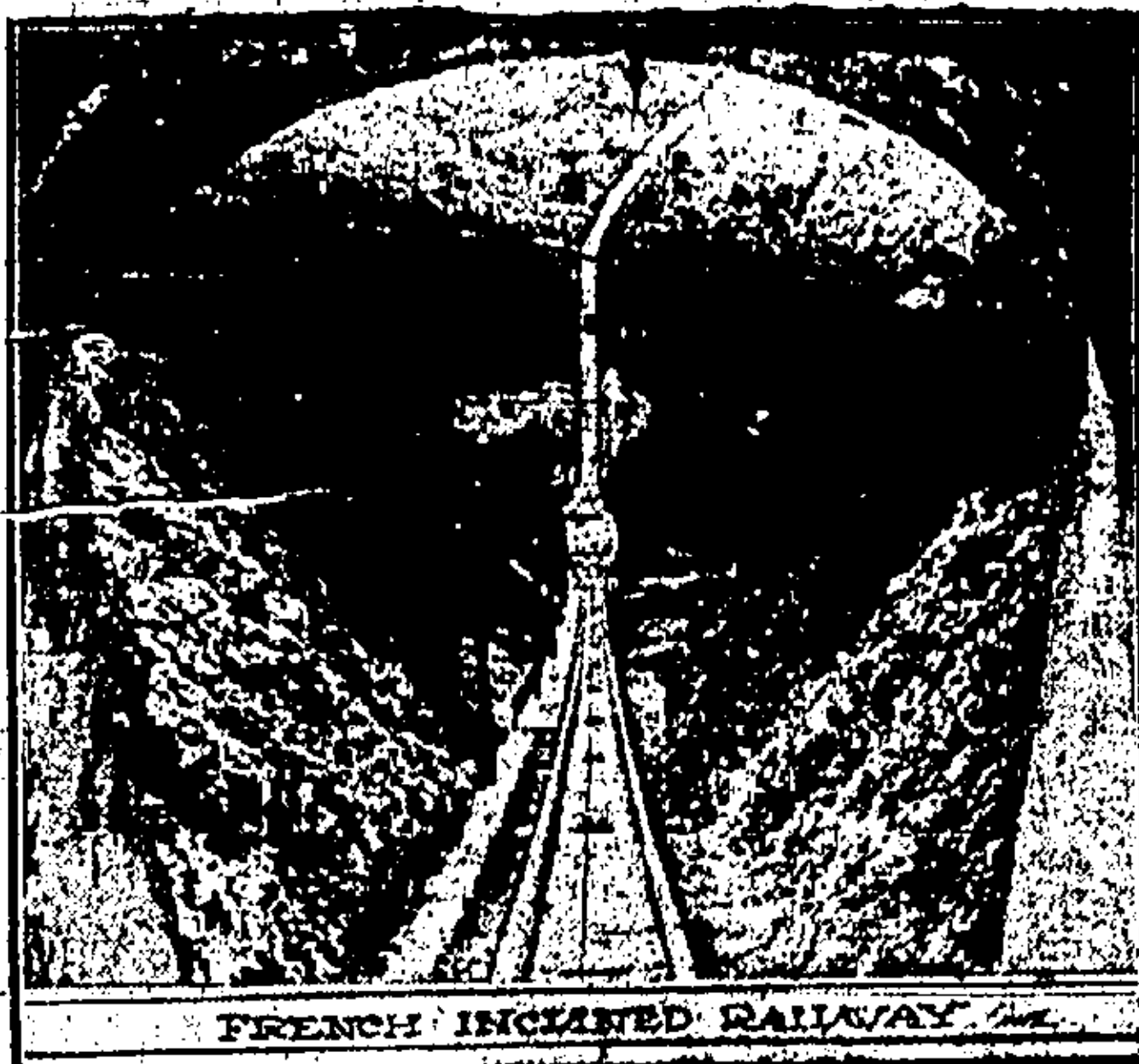
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U.S. Flyers Leave Orkneys - Hardings Last Drink

Here are the first pictures of the American Army 'round the world fliers as they bade good-bye to the inhabitants of Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, before starting their flight to Iceland. Lieutenant Erik Nelson became separated from his companions and reached Iceland, but Lieutenants Smith and Wade were forced by fog to return. They started again next day, but Lieutenant Smith got through, but Lieutenant Wade was forced down at sea off the Faroe Islands and his plane was wrecked. Before leaving Lieutenant Harding, one of the observers, took a final swig of Scotch, something he won't get when he reaches the United States.



After several years of work one of the greatest engineering feats in France has been completed, with the running of inclined railway trains up this 6,000-foot elevation at Dauphine de St. Hilaire du Tover, three miles from Grenoble. The car climbs at a grade of 82 per cent. to reach the sanatorium located atop the mountain.



More than 1,300 Ku Klux Klansmen gathered at a meeting of the Klan. Following a number of serious riots, State troopers, under orders, searched them, seizing all weapons. The motor cars of anti-Klansmen were not allowed near the meeting. Troopers are showing some of the clubs and pistols seized.

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MY DEAR FELLOW YOU SHOULD
GO TO A HOSPITAL - JUST STAY
THERE AND HAVE A GOOD REST!



I KNOW BUT YOU ARE
ON THE VERGE OF A
NERVOUS BREAK-DOWN!



GRACIOUS YOU DON'T LOOK WELL.
I HOPE YOU ARE NOT GOING TO BE
SICK AS LORD AND LADY ALGY
ARE COMING TO SPEND A WEEK
WITH US.



HELLO DOC!
I'VE DECIDED
TO GO TO THE
HOSPITAL!



THE OVERSEA-CHINESE BANK LTD.
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Fixed-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,500,000
Reserve Liability of
Proprietors £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 3 months or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 6, 1928.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000
Paid-up Capital Frs. 55,000,000
Reserves Funds Frs. 49,507,363.54

BRANCHES		
Hankow	Hongkong	Saigon
Shanghai	Mongtse	Shanghai
Canton	Nanning	Singapore
Dibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Huakow	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phou-Panh	Yunnan
Hanoi	Yuehsien	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Compagny Nationale d'Economie de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Dominion Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Economie de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT,
Manager.

2 Hongkong, March 26, 1924.

TEN INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—Yong Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Branches—Shanghai & Hankow.

Correspondents in all commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of business.

SEPTEMBER 5. SEPTEMBER
 Stock Exchange. Sharebrokers' Association.

Banks.		
H.S.B.C. T.T. selling rate	5/4	9/4-3/8
on London	...	971-4/8
and on Shanghai	\$ 7 1/4	2,150
Hongkong Banks 1,000 b. London	2137 b.	
Chartered Bank	... 2 20 b.	b. 280
P. & O. Bank	... 2 11 n.	b. 211
East Asia Bank	... \$68 b.	b. 100
Mercantile Bank A B 290 b.	...	b. "A" 259
do. C	212 1/2 b.	
Marine Insurances		
Canton Insurance	... 780 b.	b. 780
North China Insurance	... \$ 140 n.	n. 140
Union Insurance	... \$235 b. 235 sa.	b. 235
Insurance Yangtze	... \$ 2 1/2 b.	b. 30
China Union	... 13 b.	b. 180
Far Eastern		—
Fire Insurances		
China Fire Insurance	... \$ 180 b.	b. 175
Hongkong Fire Insurance	... \$ 595 b.	b. 600
Shipping		
Douglas	... \$ 62 b.	b. 62
H.K. Steamboats	... \$ 49 b.	b. 49
Indo-China (Prof.)	... \$ 39 b.	b. 38
do. (Oct.)	... \$ 110 b.	
do. (H.K. Reg.)	... 110 b.	b. 110
Shell Transports	... 80 1/2 n.	a. 78 1/2
Star Ferries	... \$101 n.	b. 131
Hongkong Tugs and Lighter	\$ 3-1/3 s.	n. 32
Refineries		
China Sugar	... \$ 405 b.	a. 405
Malacca Sugar	... \$ 45 s.	a. 45
Mining		
Kailan Mining Adm.	... 70 1/2	b. 71 1/2
Langkate	...	
Shanghai Loans	... } Comb. \$16 n. x. rts.	n. 19
Shai Explorations...	...	
Rauba	... \$ 5 s.	b. 480
Trench Mines	... 44 1/2 b.	b. 44 1/2
Ural Casp.	... 10 s.	
Benquet Oon	... P. 3 3/4 n.	
Exploration New Issue	\$3 1/2	

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams
are lying at the office of The
Great Northern Telegraph Company
(Limited):—
Volkart, from Havre.
Weyssou, from Amsterdam.
Yap Hong Kwi, The Great Eastern
Hotel, from Amoy.
Lun On, from Shanghai.
Chan No. 3, Tai Sack Street, from
Shanghai.
0502, from Tientsin.
E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23th August, 1924.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in
 E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.
 Gossart Poinveyret, from Yunnanfu.
 M. E. F. AIREY,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 28th August, 1924.

CONFIDENTIAL

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

For P. & O. as "Kishmit" on Sept. 4.—Dr. J. P. Fabbly, Mrs. A. G. Russell, R. J. Foster, Soshlan, McKay, A. Flaherty, M. Flaherty, A. O'Connor, J. Hargreaves, A. Kincaid, W. Ward, Mrs. J. Foster, Miss A. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. P. G. Stewart, Mr. R. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. King, Miss King, Mr. and J. A. O'Connor, Mrs. J. C. Smith, E. J. Smith, Mrs. T. S. O'Leary, John P. Bird, Mrs. P. Thore, Ah Boon, Jim To Kio, Mah, Gerald S. Sooly, Chang, Min Sen, H. P. Lam, Chong Ching Poo, Lee, Thuan, H. P. Lam, Chong Ching Poo, Lee, Thuan, H. P. Lam, Chong Ching Poo, Lee, Thuan, A. Thompson, Miss B. Bow, Mrs. R. Butler, Mr. G. B. Bell, Mrs. and Mrs. R. Bird, Mr. G. J. J. Keilmann, Mrs. J.

H. & W. Dock		\$ 178 D.	163.8 am.	8A. 167
S'hai Dock		T 93 n.		s. 93

New Engineerings...	1 64 n.	n. 340
H. K. Engineerings...	...	...
Shanghai Hongkong	\$194-173 h.	...
Land, Hotels & Buildings,		
H.K. & S'hai Hotels \$241 n.	New 231 n.	(n. 24 New-23 n.
H.K. Developments	\$123 n.	n. 110
China Bases	\$101 n.	...
Hongkong Lands	\$117 n.	n. 116
Humphreys Estates	\$231 h. 24 n.	n. 33
Kowloon Lands	...	...
Land Reclamation	...	...
Princes Building	\$180 h.	n. 150
H.K. Teviotories...	\$17 n.	n. 180
Cotton Mills.		
Two Cotton Mills, Ltd.	Tls 103 n.	n. 1040
Kung Yik	...	...
Loon Kung Mow...	...	...
Oriental...	T24 n.	n. 230
Shanghai Cotton...	T 50 n. New \$25 n	n. 10 New 25 n.
Yangtzeapoos...	...	...
Miscellaneous.		
Cemments	\$201 n. New 51 n.	n. 20 New 51 n.
Cemments Combined...	\$25 n.	n. 25
China Borems	...	...
China Lights (Old)	\$ 174 h. & n.	n. 161 n.
do (New)	\$ 12 n. Combined 24 h. 241 n.	(New 12 n.
China Providents...	\$17 n. New 5 10 n.	(n. & n. 161 News & n.
Providents Combined	...	...
Dairy Farms...	\$ 23 n.	n. 27
H.K. Electric	...	n. 43
Mace do	\$ 33 n.	...
Hongkong and Canton Loos	...	n. 81
Hongkong Rope...	18.60 n. New 7 n.	n. 7 New 7 n
Ropes Com Inded.	...	n. 243
Hongkong Tramways	\$44 h. 42-12 n.	n. 43
Peak Tramways (Old)	\$ 40 h.	n. 43
Do do (New)	\$ 42 n.	n. 43
Steam Laundries	...	...
H. K. Steel Foundry	...	...
Water-boats	\$ 181 n.	n. 161
Watsons...	\$ 16 h. & n.	n. 57
Wm. Powell...	\$ 12 n.	n. 12
Lanks Crawford...	\$185 n.	...
Canton Ice Works	\$ 1.6 n.	n. 16
H.K. Construction	...	n. 8
Nanyang Tobacco	...	n. 15
Sincere	\$ 131 h.	n. 120
Mackintosh	\$ 12-12 n.	...
H.K. Realty	...	n. 2
H. K. Real Estate	...	n. 410
Swearing fully paid	\$ 4 n.	n. 12 1/2
Do part paid	\$ 17 n.	n. 2

Estimated population	372,360	372,690	372,690
Estimated population per head	17.3	22.6	22.6

Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main districts during July 1923.

Intermittent Supply in the Rider Main Districts up to the 2nd, July 1924.

Full Supply in all Rider Main Districts East of Western Street from 3rd to 31st July 1924.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1923.	1924.
Kowloon Gravels - Level with level with		
the River - Gravels		Gravels
Trials of Gravels AND concrete of GRAVELS.		
Kowloon Gravels	1923.	1924.
Gravels	319.45	314.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July

	1923.	1924.
Consumption	91.75	78.13
Estimated profits	10.702	14.000
Consumption per head	14.6	11.6

Full Supply in all districts during July 1923 and 1924.

The Government Analysts recent reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

	1921	1924
Total Rainfall to July 47.29 to 71.05 in.		

H. T. CRANST.
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

HONGKONG HEIGHTS.

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

	ISLAND.	Feet
Signal Station		1774
Mt. Parker		1734
Mountain Lodge		1726
The Lyons		1725
Peak Hotel		1806
Tauko Sanatorium		1000
Mt. Davis		877
Bowen Rd. (afterwards)		297

MAINLAND.

Taukoan	3194
Kowloon Peak	1971
Long Peak	1646
Shatin Peak	1000
Customs Pass	780
Wai Tsing	760

FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karunko, Kee-
lung, Makuan, Hsiao, Hsiao

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, India, Australasia, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java, and Dutch India, Australia, America, Africa.

Interest allowed on Current Account, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO,
Manager.
8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1924.

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially Authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$15,975,000.00
Reserve Fund \$ 9,039,428.84

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The United States National Bank

The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York

Bank of Montreal, New York, American and French Deposits. Terms of Accounts favorable.

Every branch of Banking Business transacted.

Transfers made by telegraphic transfer.

Special facilities for remittance of money.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.

Manager,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1934.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

The fares prescribed for public vehicles are as follows:—

(—In the Island of Hongkong, China Road and Lower Levels, and in Kowloon, and New Kowloon.

RICKSHAS.

Five minutes, 5 cent
Ten minutes, 10 "
Quarter hour, 15 "
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 30 "
Every subsequent hour, 30 "

If the rickshakas be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged within the Western part of the "The Victoria of 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half rate shall be chargeable.

For 3 or 4 drivers the fare is double or triple respectively.

II.—Hill District.

Five minutes, 15 cent
Quarter hour, 20 "
Half hour, 30 "
One hour, 40 "

III.—In the New Territories.

By agreement with the proprietors through the Police.

CHAIRS.

—Lower Levels.

With 2 Drivers. With 3 Drivers.

Five minutes, 10 cents 20 cents
Quarter hour, 15 30
Half hour, 20 40
One hour, 30 50
Every subsequent hour, 40 60

IV.—Hill District.

With 2 Drivers. With 3 Drivers.

Five minutes, 15 cents 30 cents
Quarter hour, 20 40
Half hour, 30 50
One hour, 40 60
Every subsequent hour, 50 70

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Coal Merchants

Kailan Mining Admin. (c/o Dowell & Co. Ltd.), Colliery & Steamship Owners. Bituminous Coal, Coke, Firebricks.

Matsu & Co., 5, Queen's Road Central. Shipping Agents—Phone Cen. 1645.

Dentist

Harry Fong, Dentist, 1st floor, No. 74, Queen's Road Central, Tel. Central No. 1255.

Engineers & Shipbuilders

W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd. Engineer and Shipbuilder. Kowloon Bay. New Work and Repairs. Call Flag "L."

Fertilizer

Eastern Agricultural Fertilizer Co., 20, Jersey St. Tel. Cen. 304. Sole agents for Queen's Road of Fertilizers.

Glass Merchants

A. Ling & Co., Glass Merchants. Furniture, Mirror and Canton Marble. Manufacturers. Electro-plated, Glass and Crockery Wares and Photo Supplies. 18, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1218.

Hotels

Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads. Few minutes from ferry.

Importers & Exporters

Kwong Sun & Co., 58, Queen's Road Central. Ko Chi Chung (Manager). Kwong King Him (Asst.). Tel. Cen. 3168.

Land & Estate Agents

Pau Yick Cho, Land & Estate Agents. Tel. Central 411-1847. 35, Queen's Road Central.

Merchants

Asia Commercial & Development Co.—China Bank Buildings (3rd floor) Tel. 3809.

Modistes

Madame Flint. 31, Queen's Road Central. Cen. 589. (latest Parisian models).

Optician

The Hongkong Optical Co. Phone 9234. 63, Queen's Road Central.

Photographers

Mess Cheong, Photographer. 23, Ice House Street, Boconfield Arcade Branch. Developing & Printing undertaken.

MEE KWONG

Printing, Developing etc. undertaken. Kowloon.

The Kwong Kwai Photo Goods Store. 60, Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Tel. Central 1110. Extra Special Attention given to Developing, Printing, Enlarging. Patent films just arrived.

Po Kwong Photo Studio

128, Wellington Street. Photo Supplies and Developing. Art picture dealer.

Printers

"The China Mail" General Printers, Publishers and Bookbinders. 5, Wyndham Street. Tel. C. 22.

Rubber & Wood

Tankhoo & Co., 29, Connaught Rd. W. Manufacturers of Rubber Soles and Singapore Wood. Tel. Central 4475.

Ship Chandlers

E. Bing & Co., 25 Wing Wo Street. Tel. Central 1116. Metal Merchants & Ship Chandlers. Managing Director—Mr. H. S. Chin.

Sun Cheong, Comproder, General Provision Store. Naval and Military Contractor. No. 68, Praya East, Wanchai. Telephone No. 3761.

Shoemakers

Jam Kee, Dealer in Sewing Machines and Accessories, Boot & Shoe Maker. 7 Pottinger Street.

WONG YU YU. BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN. PRICES MODERATE. Tel. 3147. No. 21, POTTINGER ST.

Tailors

Hongkong Tailoring Co. Ladies and Gents Tailors. 16, D'Almeida Street. New Materials of all descriptions. Tel. Cen. 3360.

Ah Young, Tailor, Drapes & Outfitters. 1st & 2nd Clothing, suits made to order. No. 74, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central No. 1320.

LEE YEE.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

Electric Facial Massage With Massage Cream Performed By Experienced Hands.

Novels, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books. And Toilet Requisites For Sale.

"New Arrival" Butterick Quarterly Autumn 1924.

No. 12, D'Almeida Street, HONGKONG.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 5d. 11h. 10m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A severe typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 25° N. Long. 127° E, moving West.

September 5d. 11h. 22m.—Pressure is highest in the extreme North. It has decreased considerably at Naha, moderately at Ishigakijima, and slightly over Formosa. It has increased slightly from the Bonins to S.W. Japan and from Hongkong to Haiphong. At 6 a.m., this morning the typhoon was near Lat. 25° N. and Long. 127° E, moving West. There are now no signs of a typhoon to the east of the Philippines.

Manila warning:—Typhoon in Lat. 25° N. Long. 127° E, moving W. Recd. 5d. 11h. 25m. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 82.4 inches, against an average of 67.61 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 6, 1924.

- 1.—Formosa Channel, N. to N.W. winds, freshening.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, Light, variable winds; freshening from W. fair to showery.
- 3.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, Light, variable winds; freshening from W. fair to showery.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, Light, variable winds.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1924.—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
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Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.15	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.30	30.08	66	—	NNE	1	b
Central	6.30	30.02	66	—	W	1	b
Admiralty	6.30	30.08	66	—	W	1	b
Victoria Peak	6.3						